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writer, not to say propagandist, on the subject of the diplomatic relations of Japan and America. Whether one reads his *Asia at the Door*, his *American-Japanese Relations*, the present work, or his *Modern Germany* and other attempts in Japanese, the reader will be impressed with the same note through all of apologetics for his native land or the lament that neither has the United States nor have other Western Powers admitted Japan without reservation and fully into the comity of nations or to a complete social and legal equality. The author's announced and laudable motive is to promote friendly relations and good feeling between the United States and Japan, the two nations most concerned in the political and economic questions that determine the future of the lands bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The whole viewpoint, however, is essentially Japanese and asserts the following disputable and in my opinion untrue major premise that Japan has not received a square deal from America. This unhistorical attitude somewhat minimizes the author's chance of becoming the ideal interpreter of rational relations between the two countries, such as are typified in the Root-Takahira and Lansing-Ishii "gentlemen's agreements" which have signalized and emphasized the personal and national attitudes of America to Japan under the Roosevelt and Wilson administrations. It is safe to say that this attitude has never seriously varied since the days of Commodore Perry, on the part of the United States at least. Mr. Kawakami's book will and should be read, however, by all those who wish to be informed on moderate Japanese opinion on certain controverted diplomatic or economic questions between the two governments, especially on those relating to California, Mexico, the Philippines, China, and German ambitions and dastardly intrigue. It offers some antidote to the Jingoistic utterances, writings and doings of certain American, Japanese and German trouble-makers.

Mr. Kawakami has a personal axe to grind also because he desires to become a naturalized citizen of the United States and he regards our attitude against naturalization as the real menace to our future relations with Japan. Equally as fantastic is his doctrine that Japan, the most serious enemy of the "Open Door" in China and the chief power threatening Chinese "integrity," prior to Mr. Lansing's agreement with Ishii, has been the sole nation to fight to maintain these principles. The "Open Door" is well known as an American policy begun in the American-Chinese Treaty of Wang Hia and emphasized by John Hay.

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LAPP, JOHN A. (Compiled by). *Important Federal Laws*. Pp. xv, 933. Price, \$6.00. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen and Company, 1917.

In this volume Mr. Lapp, whose legislative work is widely known, seeks to give within the compass of less than one thousand pages a compilation of the more important recent federal laws. He has succeeded admirably, has used excellent judgment in the selection of statutes and in summarizing, where this is necessary. The result is a remarkably compact and handy volume printed in clear, large type on thin paper,—a book that will be indispensable to the banker, the journalist, the lawyer, the lecturer, the teacher and the advanced student of social science. It will also prove a valuable reference work for general libraries.

The statutes cover a wide range of subject matter and are grouped together under the following heads: Agriculture, Vocational Education, Banking, Immigration and Naturalization, Business Regulation, Food and Drugs, Labor, Taxation, Commerce, Elections, National Defense, Trade Marks and Copyrights, Moral Reform, Bankruptcy, Criminal Code, Judicial Code, Health and Roads. Within these groups all statutes of importance up to those passed in the early summer of 1917 are given. Some interesting facts stand out from a perusal of these laws. Most of them have been passed or revised since 1910, showing how recent is the main body of regulative statutes. They provide for an extensive increase in the national administrative machinery to carry out their enforcement. A large proportion of them are based upon the federal power to regulate commerce, although many are not commercial in their chief purpose. While the legislation since the date of publication has been extremely important, especially in the field of taxation, the present compilation is highly satisfactory in all respects. Professor Lapp has performed a real service in selecting and bringing together in this convenient form the chief federal measures of present interest.

JAMES T. YOUNG.

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ROOT, ELIHU. *Latin America and the United States*. Pp. xvi, 302. Price, \$2.50. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1917.

Of the many notable addresses delivered by Mr. Root as Secretary of State and as a member of the United States Senate, certainly none have had a larger international influence than the series of remarkable speeches which he delivered during his tour through South America at the time of the Third Pan-American Conference held at Rio Janeiro in 1906. These addresses possess a significance far deeper than the mere formal greetings of a distinguished representative of the government of the United States. They breathe, not only a broad patriotism, but carry to our sister republics a message of true friendship and helpfulness. They mark a distinct epoch in the attitude of these nations toward the United States.

In Mr. Root's addresses there is totally absent that spirit of condescension characterizing so many American utterances; an attitude which has done much injury to our relations with Central and South America. Particularly notable is the address delivered at the Third Pan-American Conference. On this solemn occasion he summarized in admirable form the spirit which should dominate the relations of the American countries with one another. This one address should be read and re-read by the American people, and it is no exaggeration to say that future generations will find therein the best and highest expression of American foreign policy.

L. S. R.

ROXBURGH, RONALD F. *International Conventions and Third States*. Pp. xvi, 119. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1917.

This is another addition to the series of contributions to international law now being brought out under the editorship of Professor Oppenheim of Cambridge University. Inasmuch as it deals with only one of the multifarious questions of